

METHUEN REPULSED.

Continued from first page.

while the Yorkshire Light Infantry moved along the river's side. Just before daybreak the Highlanders arrived within two hundred yards of the Boer intrenchments, at the foot of a hill. Unsuspecting that the Boers were in the vicinity, the British were still marching in quarter column, in close order, when they met a terrible fire from the flanks, and were forced to retire with heavy loss.

The troops reformed under the shelter of some rising ground, and gallantly held their position. Later the Gordons arrived, and the troops gradually worked their way until within three hundred yards of the Boer positions, displaying the greatest gallantry. In the mean while a naval gun at the Modder River, the howitzer batteries and the Horse Artillery opened a terrible fire, enfilading the trenches and searching every portion of the Boer position. The Boer guns were entirely silent. In the mean while the Boers, on the open ground directly in front, moved, with the object of making a flank attack. But this was frustrated by the Guards and artillery.

The Boers recommenced shelling in the evening, but no damage was done. The British slept on their position. It is expected that there will be a renewal of the fighting to-morrow. The losses on both sides were very heavy.

Modder River, Dec. 12.—The British casualties included the Marquess of Winchester, major of the 2d Battalion of the Coldstream Guards, who was killed, and Colonel Downham, of the 1st Battalion of the Gordon Highlanders, who was mortally wounded.

When the Highlanders met the murderous point blank fire of the Boers about two hundred yards away, the Black Watch Regiment, on reforming, was only able to muster one hundred men. The Boers also lost heavily in the trenches and in the wire entanglements when they came into the open in an attempt to make a flank attack on the British.

The terrific British artillery fire provoked no response, except from the Boer rifles, until nearly 4 o'clock in the afternoon, when the Gordon Highlanders formed up to renew the attack on the intrenched kopje. They advanced with the utmost gallantry to attack the Boers, close to the place where lay their dead and wounded comrades of the Highland Brigade.

The enemy opened with a heavy shrapnel fire as the British advanced, and it was found physically impossible to take the Boer trenches. The British got within two hundred yards, but could not get nearer. It was here that Colonel Downham fell.

The Boers had had free recourse to barbed wire entanglements, which offered great obstacles even after the damage inflicted by the British artillery fire.

This morning (Tuesday) both sides occupied the positions they held before the battle. The greatest bravery was displayed by both officers and men. The wounded include Lieutenant Colonel A. E. Codrington and Captain Sterling, both of the 1st Battalion of the Coldstream Guards.

A detachment of Boers posted among some thick bushes to the east maintained a most destructive fire on our right. With the remarkable talent for taking cover which the Boer always displays, they were, generally speaking, virtually invisible; and, although the enemy's artillery was practically silenced, his rifle fire was so persistent and concentrated, as well as unusually well aimed, that it was absolutely impossible for the British infantry to take the position by assault.

At the first advance of the Highlanders the Boer shooting, probably owing to the darkness, was somewhat high, otherwise the British losses would have been still heavier.

London, Dec. 14.—Julian Ralph, describing the battle at Magersfontein, in a special dispatch to "The Daily Mail" says:

The Boers were intrenched at Magersfontein, four miles north of Modder River. At dawn Monday the Highlanders, advancing across the veldt, were suddenly subjected to a murderous fire from the trenches about two hundred yards in front. The greater part of the fearful loss of the day was thus suffered in a single minute.

Startled and overwhelmed, the brigade retired quickly, but soon rallied and retained their position. This was on the left. On the right the Guards' brigade advanced across the veldt against other trenches, and fought an invisible battle for fifteen hours. At 11 in the morning the Gordon Highlanders were sent forward. The Boers allowed them to pass one line of trenches, and then enfiladed them. We raked the Boer trenches with artillery throughout the day. The fighting only ceased with nightfall.

The special correspondent of "The Daily Mail" at Modder River, describing the fighting, says:

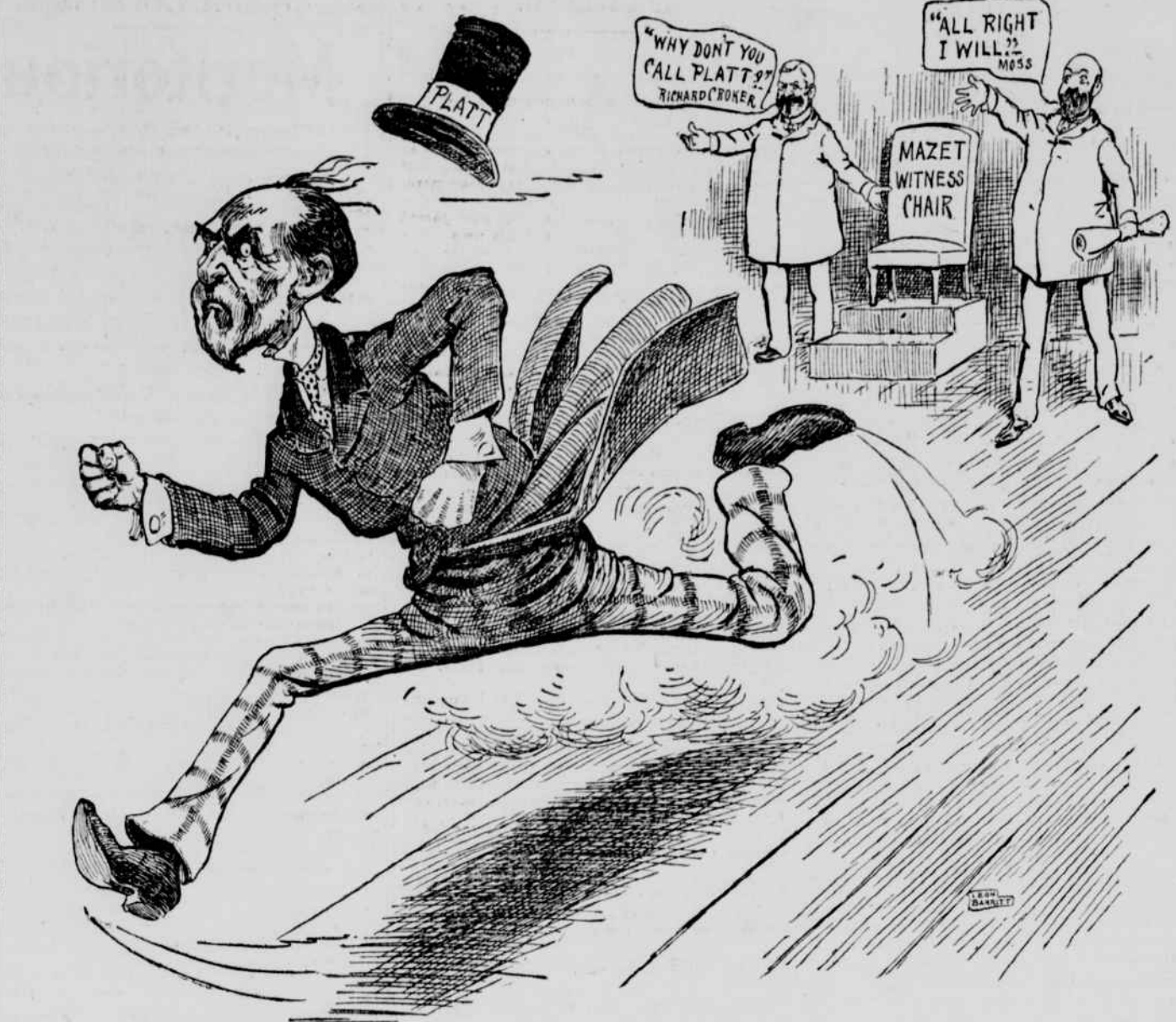
The Boer trenches extended far beyond the kopje into the open plain. Those on the plain were hidden by screens of leaves. Those near the kopje were guarded by a double line of barbed wire. Evidently they feared our storming and bayonet attack. We raked the kopje with thirty guns, including a naval gun and a howitzer battery, both using lyddite. I believe they effected severe damage. The Boer position was reported that one lyddite shell fell among them, only five of whom escaped unhurt. Other shells burst in the enemy's laager, causing its complete destruction.

The Boers are in still larger force than we found them at Modder River, outnumbering us by almost three to one. The Transvaalers are apparently dominating in their military councils, although in a minority.

It is estimated here that Lord Methuen's forces amounted to eleven thousand men, and perhaps to more. No trustworthy estimate of his losses has yet been received. They are believed to have been at least 450.

"The Standard," which comments upon the "seemingly astonishing numbers of the Boers," is driven to the conjecture that a substantial portion of the Boer commandos has been recruited from the Cape Dutch.

All eyes are now turned hopefully to General



"He who fights and runs,"—sarcastic is the couplet, and elastic; Who repels it, since we meet it, pliant, pertinent and plastic. Every day, though it was written in the silent days of yore—E'en ere Thomas of Tiosa hustled, rustled to the fore?

It had then a near relation, to the times of tribulation, To the men whose generation made of war their avocation, Cutting, slashing, even hashing up each other with their arms. Not Mazetizing, nor subtletizing all their courage to alarms.

Butler, who, taking into account the troops with General White in Ladysmith, has altogether thirty thousand men. "The Standard" says:

At this moment there must be few men in Her Majesty's dominions who have as great a weight of care upon them as General Buller carries on his shoulders.

All the papers comment upon the extreme gravity of the situation and upon the momentous decision Lord Methuen now has to take—whether to remain at Modder River or to retire on Orange River. "The Times" says:

At least thirty thousand additional men must be sent out. The entire available reserves must be called up, and the militia and volunteers turned to account. Efforts must be made to increase the local Colonial forces, and further offers of troops from Canada and other Colonies must be sought and accepted.

TWO REPORTS FROM METHUEN.
A BRIEF ACCOUNT OF THE FIGHTING AND HIS WITHDRAWAL TO MODDER RIVER.

London, Dec. 13.—The War Office has received the following dispatch from General Methuen, dated Tuesday, December 12:

Our artillery shelled a very strong position held by the enemy in a long, high kopje from 4 until dusk, Sunday. It rained hard last night. The Highland Brigade attacked at daybreak Monday the south end of the kopje. The attack was properly timed, but failed. The Guards were ordered to protect the Highlanders' right and rear. The cavalry and mounted infantry, with a howitzer artillery battery, attacked the enemy on the left and the Guards on the right, supported by field artillery and howitzer artillery. They shelled the position from daybreak, and at 1.15 I sent the Gordons to support the Highland Brigade. The troops held their own in front of the enemy's intrenchments until dusk, the position extending, including the kopje, for a distance of six miles toward the Modder River. I, to-day, am holding my position and intrenching myself. I had to face at least 12,000 men. Our loss was great.

General Forester-Walker, telegraphing from Cape Town at 3.30 p. m. to-day, sends the following dispatch from Lord Methuen, dated Modder River, Tuesday, December 12, 7.30 p. m.:

As the Boers occupied their trenches strongly this morning, I retired in perfect order here, where I am in security. I have gathered from some of the prisoners and from our men with the ambulances, who talked with the Boers, that the enemy's losses were terrible, some corps being completely wiped out. The Boers have been most kind to my wounded.

The War Office also gave out the following from General Walker:

From Orange River it is reported that 203 wounded, including 27 officers, have arrived there from the Modder River. Gatacre is moving from Bushman's Hoek to Sterkspruit to-day. The magistrat at Sterkspruit reports that the situation there has slightly improved. Many of the missing have turned up.

French reports that a detachment of cavalry with two guns, the 1st and 2nd regiments of the enemy's position yesterday at Quilfenet and Vaalkop, eight miles north of Arundel. They shelled a farm and drove the enemy from Vaalkop. The Boer loss was one killed and several wounded. Our casualties, nil.

BOER BULLETINS OF THE FIGHT.

Pretoria, Dec. 11.—An official report says:

A battle at Modder River began yesterday with cannon firing, heavy fighting proceeding from 3.30 o'clock in the morning until 9.30 o'clock, with cannon, Maxim's and rifles. A bombardment began at 4.30 o'clock, and the fighting still continues. A balloon has just arrived above the British positions, where it remained ten minutes, and descended. There were heavy rains during the night.

At 9 o'clock this morning a further report was received from Modder River. A dispatch rider brought word that all the Boer positions had been maintained, and that forty-one British prisoners had been taken. At 9.30 o'clock

Courage then remained undaunted; even when a Richard taunted: Full he faced the foe and vaunted to the front all spectre-haunted, Over plains that water wanted, with no Ramapo begun—What's the matter with our Thomas? What in thunder made him run?

Who adjourned the brave Committee, sitting safely in this city, Humming low a one-stringed ditty—dogging Thomas (as more's the pity), When for him the time was crying to come forth and testify? Did our Thomas, full of promise, pull the string that made them fly?

It was reported that the heavy cannon fire had somewhat abated. The British are constantly using their balloons. The fighting was still going on at noon. Kimberley is still quiet. A special dispatch from Pretoria, by way of Lourenço Marques, says:

While the battle of Magersfontein was proceeding, the Free State artillery engaged an armored train along the railway line toward Belmont. Forty-one prisoners, belonging to the 1st Battalion of the Gordon Highlanders, have just arrived at Cape Town. In the last attack on Surprise Hill three leading Pretoria townsmen were killed and several others wounded, causing great sorrow here.

GENERAL WAUCHOPE KILLED.
HE COMMANDED THE HIGHLAND BRIGADE.

London, Dec. 13.—The War Office has received the following dispatch from General Forester-Walker:

Cape Town, Dec. 12.—Methuen wires that General Wauchope was killed in action yesterday. General Wauchope, of the Black Watch, commanded the Highland Brigade with General Methuen's column. He twice contested Middelburg, once against Mr. Gladstone. He was a great favorite in the army.

Major General Andrew G. Wauchope, C. B., C. M. G., had a distinguished career as a soldier. He entered the army in 1862. In 1873 he was in the Ashanti war. In 1882 in the Egyptian war, and in 1883 in the Sudan expedition. He was a brigadier general in command of the Egyptian expeditionary force in 1888. He had received a reward for distinguished and meritorious services. He was ordered to reinforce General Methuen after the first battle of Modder River, and arrived at the front on December 8 with the residue of the Highland Brigade.

BULLER'S ARMY ADVANCING.
A BRIGADE UNDER GENERAL BARTON MOVES CLOSE TO COLENSO.

London, Dec. 13.—A dispatch from Free Camp, dated Tuesday, December 12, morning, says:

This morning a union brigade, consisting of English, Scottish, Irish and Welsh fusiliers, under General Barton, with several naval guns, advanced and took up a strong position three miles from Colenso, meeting with no opposition.

TO MOBILIZE ANOTHER DIVISION.
STEP MADE NECESSARY BY THE LOSSES AT MAGERSFONTEIN.

London, Dec. 14.—The Associated Press understands that the War Office yesterday (Wednesday) decided, in consequence of Lord Methuen's losses at Magersfontein, to mobilize an Eighth Division in reserve and to send the Seventh Division to the Cape. Certain foreign stations will probably be garrisoned with militia, and if necessary volunteers will be called to take the places of the militia at home. It is also likely that the Militia Reserve will be sent out to join their respective battalions.

LONDON'S ANXIETY JUSTIFIED.

London, Dec. 13.—General Methuen, as expected, followed up his artillery attack with a general assault on the Boer positions, Monday, and his report shows that the anxiety of the public regarding the result, occasioned by the ominous silence of the War Office, was amply justified.

The latest advices from General Gatacre show no anxiety is felt for the safety of his remaining troops, who have been withdrawn to good positions along the railroad south of Moltene. It is said that Bushman's Hoek is impregnable. The Boers decline to furnish the names of the killed or wounded. They say they buried the dead and are sending the prisoners to Bloemfontein.

The Boer loss on Sunday is reported to have been four killed and nine wounded. Probably this is correct, as no genuine attack was delivered by General Gatacre's troops, who were completely surprised while in column. The British apparently simply rushed up the nearest hill, without orders or knowing where the enemy was. It also appears that the British were so exhausted that they were unable to accomplish anything. They had been on the move since 4 a. m. Saturday, travelling by train. In open tracks in the brooding sun, to Moltene. After an hour's rest they proceeded on a long march over most difficult, unknown country.

General Buller's advance in the direction of Colenso seems to have actually begun. The military attaches have left Cape Town to join General Buller, via Durban. General White reports, under date of December 12, that there are thirty-two cases of enteric fever at Ladysmith.

There are renewed reports of a Cabinet crisis

Or was it his faithful Quigley, bowing like a supple twiglet, Swinging, clinging hair-suspended, like an agitated skit, Who, pathetic, but magnetic, at the warning telegraph, Heard "Tom!" "Ahem! You hear me, Lem; make 'em let this thing alone!"

Oh, ye brave Mazet Committee, who while sitting Though ye posed and nosed as workers, were but shirkers, more's the pity, When your tents ye quickly folded, as the Arabs did of yore, And left us doubting Thomas. But—well—we've doubted him before! W. S. S.

at Cape Town, where it is said that Governor Milner is about to act, in consequence of disclosures involving the Ministry's loyalty. The White Star Line steamer Majestic sailed from Liverpool to-day for South Africa with 2,000 troops on board.

The White Star Line steamer Cymric has been chartered for use as a transport.

CANADA HAS READY ANOTHER REGIMENT.
Toronto, Ont., Dec. 13.—Shortly after the Canadian regiment started for South Africa the Canadian government offered to send a second contingent. The British government at the recent declined the offer. Now, in view of the recent reverses, it is expected the offer will be accepted and a second contingent dispatched. The department has everything in readiness to equip a regiment one thousand strong could be ready within a week from the time of calling out.

AFRICAN CABLE ROUTE CUT OFF.
The Western Union Telegraph Company yesterday reported that the cable between the island of St. Thomas and St. Paul de Lóanda is interrupted, thus cutting off the West Coast route to South Africa.

TO JOIN THE BOERS.
REPORTED THAT A REGIMENT OF IRISH-AMERICANS IS BEING RAISED.

Cleveland, Dec. 13.—"The Plain Dealer" to-morrow will say that a party of twenty-five young Irish-Americans have left this city to join the Boers in their fight against Great Britain. At New-York these young men, who are mostly veterans of the Spanish-American war, will join about five hundred other Irishmen, and the entire party will sail from New-York on Saturday for Paris. In the latter city the men will join an Irish regiment being formed to go to the assistance of the Boers. The recruits from this country come largely from Chicago, New-York, Boston, Philadelphia, Cleveland and other cities. Five hundred more Irish-Americans will follow to Paris in a couple of weeks. Plans have already been made for the entire regiment of one thousand to reach the scene of the fighting. Major William J. Gleason, one of the best known Irish-Americans in this city, said to-day:

This movement has been on foot among the Irish in Cleveland for about three weeks. In two weeks another party will leave this city for New-York to enlist in the service. This uprising means a mighty blow to the English and the country. The Irish are now joining with the Dutch, and the sending of volunteers to South Africa will be considered a patriotic duty. I tried to keep this movement as quiet as possible.

CONSUL HAY OFF FOR HIS POST.
Among those who sailed on the American liner St. Louis for Southampton was Adelbert S. Hay, the son of Secretary of State John Hay, who is on his way to Pretoria, South Africa, where he will act as United States Consul. When seen just before the sailing Mr. Hay said: "I am going to see that there is anything of interest that I can do for the United States. I have been suggested, looking to a settlement between England and the Boers. I do not know exactly how I will get there even though I have to go on a wheel. The place will be an interesting one, and there may be difficulties to be overcome. I do not believe that they are as great as the newspapers have said. I do not anticipate any trouble. You see, I was in Manila while the fighting was on, and then I spent some months at the embassy in London."

Mr. Hay thought there would be any benefit to the United States he would ask that the present rigid censorship of press dispatches be a little less severe.

ITS APPROPRIATION NOT EXCEEDED.

MEMBERS OF THE MAZET COMMITTEE SAY THAT ONLY ABOUT \$40,000 HAS BEEN EXPENDED—COMPENSATION FOR COUNSEL.

Members of the Mazet Committee said yesterday that the report that the committee had expended its appropriation of \$50,000 for the purposes of the investigation was without foundation. So far, it was said, the committee had expended only about \$40,000. Mr. Moss and Mr. Clarke, of the committee's counsel, have received only a few thousand dollars for their services, but it is difficult to say that a bill will be introduced in the Legislature for an additional appropriation to pay them about \$15,000. The report that the committee will not be ready before the end of this month.

WOMAN'S HOTEL PROJECT.

The committee in charge of the project to build a woman's hotel in this city warns intending subscribers to the stock that unless another \$50,000 is underwritten before January 1, the subscription for \$50,000 already secured will be released. In public support. This is not a charity, but a business investment, as the committee confidently expects that the returns will pay 5 per cent on \$50,000 of stock, besides all expenses. Interest on the mortgage, taxes and \$20,000 yearly as a sinking fund. This expectation is based on estimates made by some of the most experienced hotel men in the city.

The financial plan includes a building and site to cost \$50,000, \$40,000 of stock to be sold, and to cost \$10,000 to be raised on mortgage. Subscriptions for \$50,000 of stock to be sold, and to cost \$10,000 to be raised on mortgage. Subscriptions for \$50,000 of stock to be sold, and to cost \$10,000 to be raised on mortgage. Subscriptions for \$50,000 of stock to be sold, and to cost \$10,000 to be raised on mortgage.

JOHNSON'S DIGESTIVE TABLETS.

Belching Heartburn and Indigestion
Quickly Stopped by

JOHNSON'S DIGESTIVE TABLETS

GRAND STREET, NEW YORK.

NO MANDAMUS ISSUED.

LAND BOARD RECEIVES ASTORIA COMPANY'S MONEY—PATENT READY FOR GOVERNOR'S SIGNATURE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Albany, Dec. 13.—Governor Roosevelt now has in his hands the patent issued by the State Land Board on December 7 to the Astoria Light, Heat and Power Company for sixteen and one-half acres of land under water at Astoria. The company has paid to the Secretary of State through Tracy, Boardman & Platt the sum of \$2,633.97 for the land and \$25 patent fees. Then the patent was sent to Governor Roosevelt for his signature.

Secretary of State McDonough said to-day:

I expected all day yesterday to receive notice of an injunction desired by Corporation Counsel Whalen of New-York restraining the Land Board from further proceedings in regard to this grant to the Astoria company, but no notice came, and now the transaction is complete. It is quite ready to be signed. I do not think Governor Roosevelt can be enjoined from signing the patent. Once in a Civil Service Reform case, but the courts have said they could not issue an injunction against the Governor for an executive right. The authorities of New-York have especially picked out this Astoria case for attack for certain reasons of their own; not, I believe, sincerely, because of the value we have put on this land. We sold a large amount of land (amalgam Bay) to the Rockaway Improvement Company two months ago, but they made no fight upon that. Now they select this Astoria grant for criticism.

In my judgment we have acted in the interest of the State when we accepted \$200 an acre for this land. Why, the State only received \$50 an acre in 1874 for land under water on either side of it. This Astoria company, I understand, has put in this seven big gas plants from New-York City and put them in one gigantic plant at Astoria. Surely that would be a benefit to New-York City by removing a nuisance from the built up portion of the city.

As to the question of whether the State or the city of New-York has legal control of these lands, Controller of the State Land Board controls them at present, but I am in favor of the city possessing them. Controller of New-York is quite right when he suggests that bills should be introduced in the Legislature conferring control of these lands under water along the water front of the counties of Kings, Queens and Richmond to the city.

LETTER FROM THE GOVERNOR.

Governor Roosevelt formally informed the Land Board to-day of his receipt of a letter from Corporation Counsel Whalen of New-York requesting him not to sign the patent awarded by the Land Board to the Astoria Light, Heat and Power Company, and asking that the lands at Astoria desired by the Astoria company were worth \$3,000,000, instead of \$2,633. Corporation Counsel Whalen's letter to the Governor ended with this request: "May I ask, therefore, that you will withhold your signature to the letters patent until the question of an injunction can be formally passed upon by a Special Term Judge of the district."

Those in attendance at to-day's meeting of the Land Board were Speaker Nixon, Secretary of State McDonough, Controller Morgan, Attorney General Davies, State Treasurer Jaekel and State Engineer Bond. The letter of the Governor was presented by the Secretary of State. It read as follows:

State of New-York, Executive Chamber, Albany, December 12, 1899. Commissioners of the Land Office, Albany. Gentlemen: The enclosed letter from John Whalen, esq., Corporation Counsel of the City of New-York, explains itself.

I should like information as to the grants of land under water made since the greater New-York charter went into effect, and of the prices paid and the conditions of each grant. I should like to know whether information as to the grants of land under water made since the greater New-York charter went into effect, and of the prices paid and the conditions of each grant. I should like to know whether information as to the grants of land under water made since the greater New-York charter went into effect, and of the prices paid and the conditions of each grant.

State Treasurer Jaekel moved that Attorney General Davies, Controller Morgan and Secretary of State McDonough furnish the information desired. This motion was adopted, and the Board proceeded to other business. The information will be promptly furnished to the Governor.

NEW BUILDING OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

A PERMANENT COMMITTEE CHOSEN TO SELECT PLANS FOR IT.

At a meeting yesterday of the Governing Committee of the New-York Stock Exchange, the following members of the committee were appointed: Permanent Building Committee, with power to select plans for the proposed new building: President, Rudolph Keppeler, vice-president, R. H. Thomas, Jr., P. Doremus, H. G. Noble, J. S. Stout, J. H. Atterbury and Ernest Groesbeck. The building at present occupied by the Stock Exchange, extending from Broad-st. to New-st., and the cross piece is represented by the Exchange acquired the site of the eight-story building Nos. 16 and 18 Broad-st., adjoining its present structure on the south. For this property, which was owned jointly by Julia Bedell, Abraham Blumberg and the estate of Julia Bedell, the Exchange paid \$100,000 cash.

The building is occupied by the Western Union Telegraph Company under a twenty year lease, which will expire in 1903, the building at that time reverting to the owners of the land. This property has a frontage of 47 feet 1 inch in Broad-st., by 87 feet 3 inches in the south side, adjoining the Commercial Cable Building, and by 10 feet 6 inches in the rear, by 82 feet on the Stock Exchange side.

In January of this year the Stock Exchange supplemented the October purchase by acquiring from the Swan estate for \$125,000 the six-story office building at No. 8 Broad-st., adjoining on the north. This building stands on a lot having a frontage in Broad-st. of 21 feet 8 inches, a depth of 72 feet 8 inches, and a width in the rear of 72 feet 8 inches. The frontage in the rear of the present Stock Exchange building is approximately equal to the width of the main sum of the lot, from New-st. to Broad-st., plus the width of the Western Union building in Broad-st. That by removing the side and rear walls separating the newly acquired buildings from the Exchange there would be created a Board room extending from New-st. to Broad-st., with the full width of the present New-st. frontage.

There have been much speculation as to the probable nature of the improvement which the Exchange will make in its property, but it has not yet developed whether a new building covering the whole area will be erected or merely alterations designed to increase the Board room space. It is understood that the plan for the building made by George B. Post, the well known architect. It is also said that arrangements have been made by which the Stock Exchange will be able to terminate at an early day the leases of the tenants of its recently purchased buildings.

TO GET RID OF DEBTS OF HALF A MILLION.

Willett Bronson, a lawyer, of No. 16 Exchange Place, has filed a petition in bankruptcy, with liabilities of \$481,323 and no assets. The debts were contracted in 1882 and 1883. Of the liabilities \$250,191 were secured by mortgages on real estate in the city, farm lands in Minnesota, railroad stocks and bonds. The property was in charge for money lent. The unsecured liabilities are chiefly for breach of contract. Mr. Bronson made an assignment on December 20, 1887, having become involved in large real estate operations in this city. He had been previously, and was reported to have sunk over \$100,000 in these operations. At the time of his assignment his schedule showed liabilities, secured and unsecured, of \$53,000.

DIAMONDS
Pearls
Rubies
Emeralds

and all other Precious Stones direct from the Importer. Finest goods—lowest prices.

J. H. JOHNSTON & SON,

18 John Street, New York.

FORMERLY UNION SQUARE.

Send for illustrated catalogue—Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, and Duplicate Wedding Presents.

EDWD. RIDLEY & SONS

MILLINERY, RIBBONS, SILKS, VELVETS, HOSIERY, DRESS GOODS, GLOVES, SHOES, HOLIDAY GOODS.

TOYS! DOLLS! BOOKS!!!
Mail Orders Solicited and Promptly Filled.

OPEN EVENINGS!
From Saturday, Dec. 16, 1899, to Saturday, Dec. 23, 1899. Both Inclusive.

GRAND STREET, NEW YORK.

MUSIC BOXES

for Wedding and Holiday presents are now on exhibition at our warerooms. An early call is advisable in order to secure careful selection.

TOY MUSIC BOXES.
From 35 cents up.

STELLA & IDEAL
MUSIC BOXES,
\$20.00 to \$1,500.00.

MUSICAL NOVELTIES.
All kinds and prices.

Sole Agent for the Celebrated Martin Guitars and Mandolins.

JACOT & SON,

39 Union Square (Broadway & 17th St.), New York.

Announcement!!

Our Watch, Diamond and fine Jewelry trade has become so extensive that we have decided to close out our line of Silverware, comprising elegant designs in forks and spoons, all Sterling Silver, which we will sell at 85 CENTS PER OZ., and all other beautiful silver goods in cases at a large reduction in prices. We require the space for the display of our extensive stock of Watches, Chains, Diamonds and other Jewelry.

Benedict Brothers,
JEWELERS,
Broadway and Cortlandt St.,
Benedict Building.

Abbey's Effervescent Salt
"THE SALT OF SALTS"
For Constipation
take a teaspoonful in half a glass of water (not iced) night and morning.

Chronic Constipation.
"During seven months I have had occasion to prescribe your Abbey's Effervescent Salt in a number of cases of Dyspepsia and Chronic Constipation, and I have secured the best results from its use. For this reason I have pleasure in recommending it highly and I continue to prescribe it every day in my practice."
G. ROUTHIER, M.D., Ottawa, Can.
25c., 50c. and \$1 per bottle.
All Druggists.

Abbey's Effervescent Salt
"THE SALT OF SALTS"
For Constipation
take a teaspoonful in half a glass of water (not iced) night and morning.

CHAS. E. MATTHEWS
(TWO STORES)
1 PARK PLACE
AND
153 FULTON ST., N. Y.

"PURE MILK" is the best wine for the child.—Talmud.

There can be no better Christmas offering than a year's subscription for

Briarcliff Milk

to needy children, families or hospitals.

573 Madison Ave.
and
5th Ave. and 42d St.

Telephone, 907—58th St.
Farm at Briarcliff Manor, N.